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House.

This year's crops will surpass anything in the

memory of our old friend, the oldest inhabitant.

Good wages make good purchasers, and good

purchasers make good business. Protection makes good wages.

The new tax law is having one good effect. It is

making persons who do not own any real estate

thank their lucky stars.

It is not alone the protected industries in which

wages are increased. All other industries sympathize

and participate in the benefit.

A careful reading of the city charter fails to

discover any clause giving the Mayor a right to

authorize any city official to violate it.

Under free trade there would be no trouble about

the distribution of wealth. We should only have to

fight the distribution of poverty.

It is sometimes inconvenient to obey the law, but it

is always best to do so. The charter is the law, and

Controller Woolen should observe it.

When you raise the foundation of a house you raise

the whole superstructure. So protection, in raising

the wages of labor, benefits all classes.

The motto of labor organizations is: "The interest of

one is the interest of all." Hence any policy that

causes high wages in one industry benefits all.

The wages of every workman in the United States

have been materially increased by protection, and

would be materially reduced by a tariff for revenue

only.

The Cleveland and the Hill organs are brandishing

their razors in each other's faces despite the

warnings of a few nice Democratic organs like the

Brooklyn Eagle.

More scrub stock is being entered for the Democratic

candidate for the presidency than ever before. And

the remark is made with a list of Democratic

Presidents in mind.

The Coy machine is being worked as vigorously as if

that Democratic boss was a candidate for Mayor

himself; but Mr. Coy knows how much better it is

to own a Mayor than to be one.

While thousands of politicians are very unhappy over

the results of the McKinley law, Decatur, Ill., reports the

only opponent of that measure who has gone crazy in

consequence of it.

The new tax law will squeeze forty times as much out

of individuals as it will out of corporations, and the

principal squeezing will be on real estate. That was

the intention of the framers of the law.

The Alliance Farmer, the organ of the order in

Georgia, has discovered "rank treason among its

members," and expresses the fear that "the corrup-

tion of the Alliance leaders will disrupt the organization."

The press of Philadelphia is unanimous in declaring

Bardley's latest statement as utterly unworthy of belief.

It is regarded as the vicious attempt of a perjured

convent to smother the characters of honest men.

The report that Governor Campbell, after showing

that he has control of the State convention in Ohio,

will retire from the contest in the interest of harmony,

does not enthrall Republicans, whose favorite the

Governor is.

The report comes from New York that Mr. Cleveland

has refused to take part in the Ohio campaign, on the

ground that it would be undignified for him to go

anywhere to make public political speeches outside of

the range of his daily life. Governor Hill, however,

has promised a week to the Ohio campaign.

The report comes from New York that ex-Secretary

Whitney is in the field as an anti-Hill aspirant for

the Democratic presidential candidacy and will have

the support of Tammany and generally sweep the

board. Mr. Whitney is an able man than Mr. Flower

and can command as big a barrel, being connected

with some of the magnates of the Standard Oil

Company.

In Chicago the saloon tax is \$500 a year, and it is

proposed to make it \$600. As there are now 6,000

saloons in the city this would give an increased

revenue of \$600,000. Chicago is by no means a

narrow-gauge town, and cannot be charged with

lack of liberality in such matters, yet the propo-

sition to raise the saloon tax from \$500 to \$600 a

year meets with much favor. This ought to

make Indiana Democrats feel very much ashamed of themselves, if anything could. In this State, thanks to Democratic Legislatures, no city can charge a saloon license of more than \$250. Indianapolis, whose city government has to live from hand to mouth, and which is hampered at every turn for lack of funds, might just as well not raise twice as much as it does from its saloon tax. If the Democratic party would permit the saloons to be taxed as they ought to be the city could raise enough from that source to carry on an extensive system of street paving, and have enough left every year to constitute a sinking fund towards paying off the city debt. One of the chief objects of the Democratic party is to prevent such legislation as this.

PROTECTION A SOURCE OF WEALTH.

In a speech delivered by Major McKinley he cited the fact that under protection the savings banks deposits in this country have increased very largely. "The deposits of all the savings banks of New England in 1886," he said, "equalled \$554,532,434. The deposits of all the savings banks of New York in 1886 were \$482,686,730. The deposits in the savings banks of Massachusetts for the year 1887 were \$302,948,624, and the number of depositors was 944,778, or \$320.67 for each depositor. The savings banks of nine States have in nineteen years increased their deposits \$638,000,000. The English savings banks have in thirty-four years increased theirs \$350,000,000. Our operatives deposit \$7 to the English operatives \$1."

This is a hard argument to answer, but the St. Louis Republic attempts to do it by asserting that protection has enriched a few States at the expense of the rest. Nobody denies, says the Republic, that the protective policy has made the New England States enormously rich, but it asserts that while those States have been growing rich very rapidly, other States have been making comparatively slow progress in the accumulation of wealth. In support of this view the Republic says:

In the year 1886 the savings banks deposits in all the other States and Territories—twenty-nine States and six Territories—were only \$138,000,000—less than one-half what they were in the favored manufacturing State of Massachusetts alone. The six favored New England States, with a population of only 4,000,000, had \$554,532,434, four times as much as the twenty-nine agricultural States and six Territories, with an aggregate population of 45,000,000. The number of depositors in Massachusetts alone was 944,778—one in every two of the population, and two and a half times the number of votes cast in the last presidential election—and each of these depositors had \$320 to his credit in bank. If the savings deposits in Massachusetts had been distributed among the whole population, every man, woman and child in the State would have received \$150. But if the deposits in the Iowa savings banks (\$8,990,000) had been distributed similarly each person in that State would have received only \$5.

In the year referred to by Major McKinley the New England State of New Hampshire had (\$50,522,730) more than three times as much as Major McKinley's own State, Ohio (\$15,065,630); and Rhode Island, with a population of only 345,000, had \$24,821,231 more than twice as much as the three Western States of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa (\$2,500,000), with an aggregate population of 2,840,000.

These figures corroborate Major McKinley's statement in regard to the prosperity of New England, but they furnish no support to the assertion that this prosperity is gained at the expense of other sections of the country. Before noticing that assertion we may say that recent statistics of savings banks deposits in New England show that there has been no check to its prosperity in this regard. In 1888 there were in the savings banks and other savings institutions of Massachusetts \$315,185,070, an increase for the year of \$12,336,446. In 1890 these savings had increased to \$353,502,957, representing 1,083,817 open accounts. In Maine the deposits increased from \$40,969,663 in 1888, to \$47,781,169 in 1890. In Rhode Island they increased in the same period from \$57,699,884 to \$63,716,251. It may, therefore, be accepted as a fixed fact that the wealth of the New England States has increased very rapidly under the protective policy and is continuing to increase from year to year.

But the Republic says, "protection has not made the country rich; it has only made the favored northeastern corner of it rich by draining the other sections of the country into it." In other words, while the New England States have been growing rich very rapidly the Western and Northwestern States have made but little progress. This will be news to the inhabitants of those States. Especially will it be news to those who are old enough to look back, say, to 1890 and recall the marvelous growth of those States during thirty years of protection. The history of the world furnishes no parallel to it. The truth is, the increase in the taxable wealth of these States during the last thirty years has been much greater than that of the New England States during the same period.

The savings-bank argument is misleading in this, that while these banks are an established and important feature in New England they are hardly found at all in the West. But it does not follow that the Western people do not save money. They do save enormous sums, but it is deposited in national or private banks, goes into building and loan associations, or is invested in business with a view of making more money. The aggregate capital of the building and loan associations of the United States exceeds that of the national banks. These institutions are chiefly in the Western States, and they furnish the best possible form of savings banks. Millions upon millions of dollars go into them every year toward securing homes for the depositors. Other millions are deposited in national banks. No longer ago than yesterday the Omaha Bee published a statement showing that the deposits in the State and national banks of Nebraska amount to \$60,507,043, or \$47 per capita for the entire population of the State. So it is in every Western State. The absence of savings banks does not argue the absence of savings.

To say that the protective policy has enriched New England at the expense of the rest of the country is as absurd as to say that nourishing food could strengthen and develop one limb or one part of the body at the expense of another. The food that nourishes the arms nourishes the legs also. The blood

cannot be fed without feeding the muscles. The policy that has enriched the New England States has enriched every other State.

NEVER SAW BETTER DAYS.

The chronic lament of the Western calamity and of the free-trader in the East is that the wealth of the country is accumulating in a few hands. The former tell us that in the early days of the Republic the farmers had 75 per cent of the wealth, while now they have but 25 per cent, but they pass by the greater fact that the values of farms in the United States increased from \$3,415,000,000 in 1850 to \$10,580,000,000 in 1890, and will be shown to have been more than \$12,500,000,000 when the statistics of 1890 are made public. The wage-earners in this country are told by the free-traders that they are being robbed in the interest of the millionaire manufacturers by the protective tariff. One wonders how many sensible people believe this sort of stuff. With the average of wages at least 75 per cent, greater in this country than in Great Britain, and 100 per cent above those elsewhere in Europe, while the cost of all the necessities of life is not 10 per cent more here than in the most favored countries of Europe, how is it possible for a man of average sense to stand up and declare that the wage-earner is being robbed in the interest of the manufacturer, and that his condition is more deplorable than at any previous period? The average of wages was never so high in this country as now, and, measured by purchasing power, they are a third higher than at the close of the war. Once in a while, a free-trade paper, in an hour of candor, tells the truth, and such an hour of that quality appears to have been visiting the office of the free-trade Boston Herald when it said:

We, too, have lived in Acready. Our memory runs back to the time when, according to Mr. Bellamy's estimate, the assets were fairly divided among the co-partners. By the way, there were only 30,000,000 of them then, for the four million slaves cannot be reckoned as members of the firm. Well, in comparison with the United States of today, Mr. Bellamy's Acready was a poor place to live in. People were not nearly so well off as they are at present. We are not speaking of the millionaires, but of the masses. Wages were smaller, wealth was less diffused, for there was far less of it to distribute. The opportunities to make money and better one's condition were neither as numerous nor as promising as those now in view.

This is the testimony of a free-trade paper when it is frankly combating the heresy of Bellamyism and forgets that it is bearing testimony to the beneficent results of the system of protection. The truth is, and every man and woman who will investigate can see, that the masses of this country are not only infinitely better off than those of any other country, but are infinitely better off than they were in this country fifty or seventy-five years ago. When, therefore, the calamity and the free-trade theorist come about, let sensible people combat their false assumptions with the overwhelming fact of the general prosperity of the people of the United States.

THE ASSAULTS ON THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

The free-trade press is devoting itself to the double effort of proving to the wool-growers that the tariff on wool is of no use to them and of demonstrating to the manufacturers that the duty on wool is keeping them from what they are pleased to call the markets of the world. The difficulty is that one set of arguments or assumptions demolishes the other. Every alleged reason that the duty on wool does not promote the interests of the American wool-grower is a reason why it does not interfere with the interests of the manufacturer, while every alleged argument to show that the wool duty interferes with the manufacturer by causing him to pay a higher price for his wools is an argument calculated to convince the wool-grower that the duty is for his interest. To the wool-growers the free-traders are declaring that their wools do not command so good a price now as before the passage of the McKinley law. This is true, but it is true because the price of wool has fallen in the markets of the world. This is due to the fact that the production of wool in Australia and South America has been more than doubled in recent years. From the passage of the McKinley bill in October to the first of March the prices of wool in Australia fell nearly 25 per cent, from the average of the previous year. But how is it with the best American grades? No. 1 Ohio fleece brings 2 cents a pound more now, and spring California 3 cents a pound more than a year ago. The average of all grades is possibly a little lower in this country than a year ago; but intelligent farmers will not be deceived by the free-trade clamor about the price of wool, even if made by quasi-Republican papers. They know that the protective tariff, even when inadequate, has saved them from the disaster which increasing foreign competition and the most decided decline in prices in Australia and South America would have inflicted but for its barrier. The truth is that the best American wools, grown for the American market, are always in demand at the highest prices paid.

The free-trader also lays great stress upon the assumption that the American wools are so inferior that foreign fine wools must always be in demand to mix with them. Mr. P. B. Norton, of Burlington, Wis., an expert on the subject, in a recent letter to the Wisconsin Farmer, declares that in the quality of wool the best product of Ohio is the best in the world—an assertion which is proved, he says, by the fact that Australian flock-masters have for several years introduced the best American sheep from Ohio to improve their flocks. Indeed, it would be strange if, with the great variety of soil and climate, the United States could not produce as good wools as can be produced elsewhere in the world.

In an article on this subject by David Hall Rice, of Boston, there are some very interesting facts regarding the prices of wool. In the first place, he gives quotations showing that the prices of all wools at the port of export, before the duty is paid, have always been a little higher, and at times considerably higher, than the average prices of all American wools at the farm. This state-

ment is followed by another to the effect that the wool-grower in Australia received only from 9 to 17 cents a pound for his wool from 1881-87 at his farm, while the American farmer was getting from 23 to 31 cents. The free-trade middleman has added from 50 to 60 per cent, to the price of this wool for transportation to London and commission. Thus the American wool-grower gets an average of 14 cents a pound more for his wool than the Australian farmer, while the American manufacturer could, if he chose to go to the wool-grower instead of the commission merchant, buy his wool cheaper than he could in London before the duty is added.

The wool industry is a very important one to the whole country; and it is cause for congratulation that sheep-growing is making steady progress in the improvements of the flocks, which is best shown in the fact that since 1860 the average weight of the fleece has increased from two and one-half to six pounds, while the quality of the mutton has been greatly improved. The sheep industry is essential to the restoration of the soils of the older States, which cannot be done so effectually by any other means. The free-trader is fighting the sheep industry with all his vigor, well knowing that if wool could be put upon the free list the tens of thousands of farmers who raise sheep might more readily be induced to join the Anglo-manic party.

The public is assured with the utmost positiveness that the Mormons in Utah have fully given up polygamy and have no desire to take it up again. The public will be glad to hear this, but will be much more gratified to have it confirmed, particularly when the Mormons are so desirous of having the Territory admitted to the Union. As a Territory polygamy can be taken care of by the federal government, but Utah once a State, controlled by a Mormon majority, the Constitution can be changed to protect the corner-stone of the faith as delivered upon Joseph Smith. Consequently, it will be early enough to admit Utah when the Mormons have had time to prove their conversion, or when a majority of the people in the Territory are gentiles.

THE Atlanta Constitution severely criticizes those papers which have been publishing sensational reports from Bar Harbor relative to the health of Secretary Blaine, and attributes it to malice inside his own party. As the papers which have published these sensational and false reports, declaring that Mr. Blaine is at death's door, are Democratic in anything, the criticism of the Constitution is not well grounded. That the publication of such false and alarming reports is brutal no one can question, but it is the result of that sort of enterprise which seeks notoriety and money by resorting to vulgar and cruel means.

EX-CONSUL CORTE, who was interviewed in Paris concerning matters and things in New Orleans, says the police of that city is recruited from the lowest class and consists of ragamuffins and rascals. We believe it has never been suspected that there was anything in the city government of New Orleans worthy of imitation. Having been from time immemorial exclusively Democratic it has reached a degree of phenomenal badness.

HERE is more trouble for the calamity shriekers. In thirty-eight counties of Kansas, during the month of June, farm mortgages were paid off to the amount of \$784,332, while new ones were filed for \$473,674. This shows that of the mortgages maturing during that month considerably more than one-half were paid off, while the rest were renewed.

NOTHING is so important as that America shall separate herself from the systems of Europe and establish one of her own.—Thomas Jefferson.

But the party which claims Thomas Jefferson as the author of its principles declares that nothing is so important as that America shall cease to have an industrial system of its own in order that European systems may prosper.

A FEW days since a dry-goods house in a Southern city failed for \$2,000,000, to the great surprise of a large number of creditors. In court the ruined man confessed that he had lost large sums of money in gambling saloons in New York, betting on horse-races, prize-fights, etc. In fact, he was a sporting man and a plunger. Hence the failure.

MR. PAYNE, chairman of the Republican committee in Wisconsin, says that the outlook for the redemption of that State from Democratic rule is hopeful, and that all the people are opposed to anything that smacks of a cheap dollar, which is due to the influence of the large German population. He believes that President Harrison will be renominated.

MR. DEWEY, late editor of the Journal of the Knights of Labor, and a prominent member of the order, has written a letter to Secretary Foster commending his course with reference to the discharged plate printers. He says that every one of those who are demanding the restoration of the discharged men is a Democratic politician.

FARMERS who are asked to make war on railroads and banks should reflect how they would move the present big wheat crop without either. Indiana, with her big crops and without railroads or banks, would be as badly off as a starving man on a desert island with a bag full of gold.

THE New York Press warns the Republicans that they will be compelled to fight the "big four," the Whitney, Payne, Brice and Standard Oil syndicate, in the presidential election, and that New York will be the battleground.

THE young woman in San Francisco who insisted that her betrothed should prove his devotion by riding from New Bedford, Mass., to that city on a bicycle, is not quite so complete a fool as the young man, because he is actually making the trip.

AN act of the last Legislature says no person being an officer in any corporation, and no person holding any lucrative office,

shall be a notary public. Deputy Controller Perrot continues to act as notary and collect fees in violation of this law. If he refuses to obey the law he should be removed from office, and if his superiors fail to enforce the law the people should remove them.

PROFESSOR BICKMORE, who has been delivering scientific lectures under the patronage of the State Department of Public Instruction, in New York, says the artificial propagation of cod is one of the interesting problems of the times. The express companies are doing what they can to solve it by distributing C. O. D. packages.

EDITOR RAY, of Shelbyville, repudiates the interview recently imputed to him, in which he was made to urge Governor Gray for second place on the Democratic ticket. He says "Governor Gray is the peer of all aspirants for the first place." That is awfully rough on the other aspirants.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Hyphen Again.
"Mrs. Billson-Spratt is such a disagreeable creature. I cannot understand the secret of her husband's attachment to her."
"Neither can I, if you leave that hyphen out of the case."

Just Now.
In various States may be described:
The gathering political storm:
The ins are engaged in "putting with pride,"
While the outs do "view with alarm."

A Scientific Deduction.
"Dr. Dowd," read Mr. Weary Watkins, "has found that each cubic inch of soil contains from 60,000 to 2,250,000 my-noot-o-r, or, g-a-n, g-a-n, g-a-n, organisms." Wat's a organisms, Hungry!

"A organism," replied Mr. Hungry Higgins, in an exasperating tone of intellectual superiority, "is a hybrid of 'critter,' of course."
"If them diggers is right, what a travelp' me 'you must be!' replied Mr. Watkins.

Applying a Theory.
The Smart Man was walking along the street, when his hat blew off.

"Now," said he to his companion, "I shall not take the trouble to chase that Derby. Some good Samaritan will save me the trouble. There! That little colored bootblack has caught it already. He's even brushing—hi, there! Hey, you smart man! That infernal nigger golfer!"
Then the Smart Man started to run, but by the time he reached the alley up which his good Samaritan had fled, the g. s. was out of sight. Also the hat.

"If you ever say a word about this," said the Smart Man, as he returned to his friend, "I'll paralyze you. Let's go and take something—after I have got another hat."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

ANNA SHAW, the woman preacher, says she wears short hair simply because she was born that way.

A PORTABLE telephone for use on the battlefield has been invented by a Frenchman named Roniez, Farragut at the mainmast with his trumpet may yet be succeeded by an admiral with a telephone.

LADY CAITNESS, the high priestess of Parisian theosophy, is as wealthy as she is imaginative, and she can foot all the bills of the new creed without feeling much poorer for the effort. Several persons who have been forgotten after being incarcerated. Their friends and relatives gave them up for dead, and the records were destroyed. The cause of their confinement or their identity. When the populace, frenzied by oppression and debauchery, rose, the Bastille was in charge of De Launay and his associates, a garrison of eighty-two old soldiers and Swiss. The citizens formed an army of 60,000 men enrolled and divided into companies. The mob was the first to storm the Paris, joined with the revolutionists, and the city was at their mercy.

It was on the morning of the 14th of July. Some one raised the cry, "To the Bastille!" It was resounded from rank to rank, from street to street, until the citizens' army was inspired with the thought of demolishing the odious emblem of tyrannical rule. They were armed with hastily forged pikes, with muskets taken from gun-shops, and with gilded lances and bayoneted rifles. They were armed with the spirit of the revolution, and the Bastille was their objective.

According to the *Figaro*, of Paris, an official of the totalisator recently paid 35,000 francs to a lucky player on the races, instead of 32,000 francs. Great was the man's astonishment to receive the 4,000 francs. The man was a Guardsman, named Milan, of Serbia, the fortunate winner.

Mrs. GRANT is greatly enjoying the visit of her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Grant-Sartoris, and the three little ones, Vivien, Rosemary and Lionel. The Sartoris family will permit Mrs. Nellie to stay over here until fall, but then she must return, as the English laws do not permit a woman to take her children and leave her country for a longer time than her husband sees it to have her stay.

Mrs. ELLA WHEELER-WILCOX, Mrs. Charles Collier, Lillian Russell and Miss Elita Proctor Otis, the amateur actresses among the few New York women who wear thumb rings. That which adorns the slender thumb of Mrs. Wilcox is set in diamonds and is very valuable. The ring does not number many votaries in this country, although the wearing of such rings is said to be rather common in France and England.

It is said that the inhabitants of Tunbridge Wells do not derive much pleasure from the presence of Mr. Antonio de Navarrete. Right gladly would the good people fete him and entertain him every day in the week, and every week in the year, but "our Mary" will have none of it. She is in love with her quiet home life, and she will not leave it, except to make a few cherished calls upon intimate friends and to visit the Roman Catholic Church with her husband.

QUEEN VICTORIA, in her lonesome moments, can gather her little family bro